

69876 to 69895—Continued.

For previous introduction see No. 56612.

69895. *VITIS AMURENSIS* Rupr. Vitaceae.
Amur grape.

No. 6758. September 28, 1926. Vicinity of Brtsendiantzy. A local wild variety which is the best we have ever seen. The vine is a very strong grower; the bunches are larger and some of them very compact. The deep-blue or black grapes are of good size but contain large seeds and very little flesh, though there is a considerable amount of well-flavored juice which is made into wine. (Note by P. H. Dorsett under No. 65515.)

69896. *TROPAEOLUM TUBEROSUM* Ruiz and Pav. Tropaeolaceae.

From Edinburgh, Scotland. Tubers purchased from Dobbie & Co., The Royal Scottish Seed Establishment. Received November 30, 1926.

A tuberous-rooted herbaceous climber, with red and yellow flowers, native to the highlands of northern South America, where the tubers are boiled and eaten as a vegetable. The plant is said to be able to withstand a slight frost.

For previous introduction see No. 46625.

69897. *TRITICUM AESTIVUM* L. (*T. vulgare* Vill.). Poaceae.

Common wheat.

From Manchuria. Seeds obtained by P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, through the cooperation of D. McLorn, Postal Commissioner, Harbin. Received December 12, 1926.

No. 8095. From Hueitzusanching, Heilungkiang Province.

69898. *GLADIOLUS* sp. Iridaceae.

From Vicosia, Minas Geraes, Brazil. Bulbs presented by Miss C. Rolfs, Escola Superior de Agricultura e Veterinaria. Received May 7, 1926. Numbered December, 1926.

From near the Pico das Bandeiras, one of the peaks of the Serra de Caparaó, at an altitude of about 2,000 meters. The flower is deep rose, more pinkish than red, with a darker throat and though not so large as the ordinary cultivated variety, the fact of there being 10 flowers out at the same time on the one stalk seems rather unusual. In cultivation every spike has three spikelets, with a varying number of blooms on a main spike and on the spikelets, a feature which would seem to make it good for breeding purposes. The first flowers on the side spikes were opening when the earliest ones of the main spike were past. (Miss Rolfs.)

69899 to 69931.

From Edinburgh, Scotland. Seeds presented by William Wright Smith, Regius Keeper, Royal Botanic Gardens. Received November 13, 1926.

69899 to 69906. *ALLIUM* spp. Liliaceae.

69899. *ALLIUM ALBOPILOSUM* C. H. Wright.

A trans-Caspian species which has probably the largest flowers of the genus. The bulbs are large, and the strap-shaped leaves, 18 inches long, have longitudinal lines of white hairs

69899 to 69931—Continued.

beneath and on the edges. The scape is nearly 2 feet high and bears large heads 9 inches across, each composed of from 60 to 80 deep-lilac flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 58868.

69900. *ALLIUM BEESIANUM* W. W. Smith.

A western Chinese onion, 9 to 18 inches high, with pendulous blue flowers.

69901. *ALLIUM CARDIOSTEMON* Fisch. and Mey.

A bulbous plant, 1½ feet high, with small purplish flowers. Native to Transcaucasia.

69902. *ALLIUM KANSUENSE* Regel.

A blue-flowered bulbous plant, native to northwestern China.

69903. *ALLIUM MOLY* L.

A bulbous species with broad, glaucous leaves and scapes 10 to 15 inches high. The bright-yellow flowers are in compact heads. Native to southern Europe.

For previous introduction see No. 58681.

69904. *ALLIUM NARCISSIFLORUM* Vill.

An elegant Italian species, about 9 inches high, with nodding heads of beautiful rose-colored flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 58682.

69905. *ALLIUM OSTROWSKIANUM* Regel.

This species, native to Turkestan, has rose-colored flowers produced freely in many-flowered umbels on scapes 6 inches high.

For previous introduction see No. 66533.

69906. *ALLIUM YUNNANENSE* Diels.

A caespitose onion, native to southwestern China, with linear leaves about 6 inches long and pink or purplish flowers on a scape 4 to 16 inches long.

For previous introduction see No. 66535.

69907 to 69909. *ASTRAGALUS* spp. Fabaceae.

69907. *ASTRAGALUS FRIGIDUS* (L.) A. Gray. Milk vetch.

A perennial upright or ascending plant, entirely unbranched or with very few branches. Native to alpine slopes throughout northern Europe and Asia.

For previous introduction see No. 66518.

69908. *ASTRAGALUS PENDULIFLORUS* Lam.

A hardy herbaceous perennial up to 20 inches high, native to the alpine regions of central Europe.

69909. *ASTRAGALUS WULFENI* Koch.

An erect hardy herbaceous perennial, native to southwestern Europe.

69910. *BETA PATELLARIS* Moq. Chenopodiaceae.